

COPY NO.

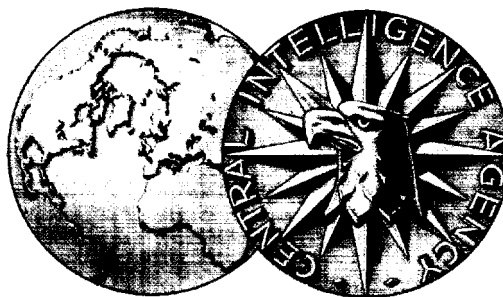
FOR THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
FOR COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION, CIA

U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

A-1
820A25

MAP RESEARCH BULLETIN

*Ref: [unclear]
Per [unclear] R. B. [unclear]
[unclear]*



No. 7

JULY 1949

DOCUMENT NO. _____
NO CHANGE IN CLASS. ☒
DECLASSIFIED
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S C
NEXT REVIEW DATE: _____
AUTH: HP70-2
DATE: 1-9-74 REVIEWER: 372044

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~RESTRICTED~~

W A R N I N G

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C. 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

生

RESTRICTED

MAP RESEARCH BULLETIN

MR-7

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

JULY 1949

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. Map Publishers in Postwar Germany	1
II. The Hungarian Atlas of Central Europe	10
III. Postwar Population Map of France.	12
IV. Brief Notices	14
A. New Spelling of Bulgarian Place Names	14
B. New Capital of Montenegro	14
C. Administrative Divisions Map of Greece	15
D. New Administrative Divisions of Yugoslavia	15

MAP

Germany: Location of Map Publishers, CIA 11259

Note: This Bulletin has not been coordinated with the intelligence organizations of the Departments of State, Army, Navy, and the Air Force.

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

I. MAP PUBLISHERS IN POSTWAR GERMANY

Map publishing in Germany has recovered rapidly in the four years since the end of hostilities, both in number of publishers and in the output of maps. In early 1949, there were at least 176 different map publishers in 84 different cities. The American Zone leads with 63 publishers, followed by the British Zone with 52, the Soviet Zone with 31, the French Zone with 11, and Berlin with 19. (See accompanying map.)

A survey was made of the more than 1,200 postwar map titles and the available maps¹ to determine the names and locations of publishers and the types of maps being produced. The sources consulted are listed at the end of the paper. Official German and Occupation Power publishers are considered first, followed by commercial publishers. Atlases and maps published as illustrations in books, are not discussed.²

Official German Publishers

Office German agencies in each zone are publishing maps on a variety of subjects. Statistical, railroad, postal, planning waterway, geological, hydrographic, and local and district surveying offices are the most active publishing agencies. From the middle of 1945 to the summer of 1947, there was an informal three-power coordinating body called the Multipartite Survey Committee (MSC), which met monthly to consider surveying and mapping problems of common interest. The USSR was repeatedly invited to join this committee but did no more than send an observer to one of

1. Fewer than 300 have been received in Washington map libraries.
2. If any readers have corrections or additions to the information presented in this article, it would be appreciated if they would phone Code 143, Extension 2383.

RESTRICTED

the 21 regular monthly meetings. After dissolution of the MSC, the surveying and mapping units were coordinated under an informal arrangement between the three powers.

During the Nazi period the Reichsamt für Landesaufnahme (RfL) produced the official topographic and administrative maps of Germany and controlled the district surveying offices (Hauptvermessungsabteilungen--HVA's) and cadastral offices. Under occupation, the head office of the RfL was disbanded, although parts of it were reconstituted as independent groups. The district offices became independent units under the general supervision of the appropriate military government.

The HVA offices have retained the same numbers and locations, with minor changes, that they had under the RfL. The following HVA's are functioning at present:

British Zone

VI	Hamburg
VII	Hannover
IX	Münster
X	Bad Godesberg

American Zone

XI	Wiesbaden
XIII	München

French Zone

XII	Reutlingen
	Rolandseck (number not known)

The status of the remaining HVA's that existed under the Nazi regime is not known. They were:

I	Königsberg
II	Breslau
III	Dresden
IV	Potsdam
V	Stettin
VIII	Magdeburg

RESTRICTED

Of these, Dresden, Potsdam, and Magdeburg are now in the Soviet Zone. Breslau and Stettin are under Polish Administration. Königsberg, in the Soviet area of former East Prussia, is not considered to be in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

Some evidence concerning topographic mapping in the Soviet Zone is available. For example, it is reported that the headquarters of a central topographic service is located on Leipzigerstrasse, Berlin. Maps have been received in Washington which were published by the Kartenstelle d. Landesvermessungsamtes, Provinz Sachsen, and by the Kartenstelle d. Landesvermessungsamtes, Sachsen-Anhalt, both located at Magdeburg. References have also been made to maps published by the Provinzialverwaltung d. Mark Brandenburg, Kataster u. Landvermessung, Potsdam.

The main job of the HVA's is to complete the 1:25,000 sheets of Germany and to revise existing sheets. In the absence of a central surveying office for all zones, some of the HVA's have also issued topographic, administrative, and other maps of smaller scale, as well as a few town plans. In each zone, some form of control is exercised over the HVA offices by the military government or the army. In the British Zone, the German Survey Executive Committee was formed by the Germans to supervise the work of the four HVA offices.

Cadastral offices, which publish the 1:5,000 and 1:2,500 sheets and which were formerly directly under the RfL, are now under the supervision of the HVA's. In addition to cadastral offices, there are Stadtvermessungsämter in many of the larger cities, which publish official city plans.

The Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut (German Hydrographic Institute) in Hamburg is issuing the nautical charts formerly published by the Deutsche Seewarte of the German navy. In the summer of 1945, the various sections of the Deutsche

RESTRICTED

Seewarte, some of which had been evacuated to other parts of Germany, were reassembled in Hamburg to form the German Hydrographic Institute. This postwar organization, which is under four-power control, publishes general and sailing charts for the areas north of latitude 50° N and between 46° W and 50° E longitude. Coastal charts are issued for the North Sea area, Norway, and the Baltic coasts. The US Hydrographic Office received approximately 150 different charts from the German Hydrographic Institute between April 1947 and April 1949. Some of these are new charts and others revisions of charts originally issued by the Deutsche Seewarte. Charts are on sale in about two dozen locations, most of which are in northern Germany in both the British and Russian zones.

The Occupying Powers as Map Publishers

Both army and military government units in the three western zones issue some maps, many made primarily for inclusion in official reports. It is presumed that the same situation exists in the Russian Zone. In addition, the Research and Statistics Branch of the Bipartite Control Office issues an economic situation map periodically.

In the British Zone two offices have responsibility for mapping activities: Directorate of Survey, British Army of the Rhine (BAOR) and the Internal Affairs and Communications Division (IA&C), Control Commission for Germany (British Element) (CCG). The BAOR supervises German map production and has engineer units which produce maps. The IA&C Division, CCG, controls German map production and, with other units of the CCG, probably compiles maps on a variety of subjects.

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

In the American Zone, the Office of Military Government for Germany (OMGUS) produces a variety of subject maps primarily for inclusion in reports. The Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, exercises some measure of control over German map producers. The Office of the Chief Engineer (Army) supervises the work of the HVA's and of several other German units. It also publishes some maps such as the several editions of a railroad situation map of the three western zones.

The Service Geographique des Troupe d'Occupation en Allemagne, with headquarters at Offenburg, French Zone, produces maps (especially city plans) and also supervises the work of the two HVA's in the Zone.

Commercial Map Publishers

Most of the 176 map publishers located on the accompanying map are commercial publishers. Some are publishers of long standing and others are new. Several of the firms that were formerly prominent are unimportant today, some of the formerly obscure publishers are now leaders. Most of the firms have complicated organizational and financial structures. Many have established branch offices in one or more zones. Some head offices have been shifted from one zone to another.

The majority of the leading prewar commercial publishers are prominent in the postwar period. Justus Perthes, Gotha, is operating but publishes only a small percentage of the maps it formerly did. The Berliner Lithographisches Institut, whose maps were issued through Gea Verlag, is today probably the leading map firm in the quality, but not in the quantity, of its production. Ludwig Ravenstein is an active publisher of road and administrative maps. Other firms which continue as leaders are:

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

**Richard Schwarz (Berlin)
Columbus Verlag, Paul Oestergaard (Berlin)
Velhagen und Klasing (Leipzig)
Pharusplan (Berlin)
Georg Westermann (Braunschweig)
Continental Gummiwerke (Hannover)
Bibliographisches Institut (Leipzig)
Schropp'sche (Berlin)
Flemmings Verlag (Hamburg)**

It is not known if the last firm is the same one that was located in Breslau before the war.

Karl Wenschow (Munich), primarily a model-making firm, has emerged in the postwar period as a leading map producer, principally of school maps. Meissner (Hamburg); Dierssen-Coblener (Berlin); Daucher (Stuttgart); Falk (Hamburg); and Atlanta Service (Frankfurt/Main) are relatively new firms which have become important producers since the war.

Certain firms which were prominent before the war either do not appear in the postwar picture or are as yet unimportant. Among these are: Dietrich Reimer (Berlin); R. Eisenschmidt (Berlin); Grieben Verlag (Berlin); Meinhold-Mittelbach (Dresden); Allgemeiner Deutsche Automobil Club (ADAC) (Munich); Iro-Verlag, Karl Kremling (Munich); Hallwag Verlag (Stuttgart); and Reise und Verkehrsverlag (Stuttgart).

Wagner & Debes (Leipzig), which prepared the maps for the Baedeker guides, is listed in the "Addressbuch des deutschen Buchhandels" as being in business, but no postwar map titles were noted in the survey. Several dozen other firms listed as in business were not included in the total number of map publishers because no postwar titles had been found that bear their credit line.

- 6 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

Some firms, formerly located in the Russian Zone, have moved their offices to one of the Western zones. For example, the Karl Baedeker headquarters has shifted from Leipzig to Hamburg.

Some firms have also established branch offices in more than one occupation zone. Atlanta Service, for example, has offices in Berlin, Düsseldorf, Munich, and Stuttgart, in addition to the head office at Frankfurt am Main.

The difficulty of determining financial and organizational relationships of commercial firms, and thus of establishing map authorities, is illustrated by three notations below. Each of these three groups of notations represents various names and places associated with maps thought to be published by Dierssen-Coblner, R. Schwarz and Daucher-Verlag respectively.

E. Dierssen-Coblner, Landkartenherstellung
Bremen/ Blumenthal
Verden/Aller: Ganymed-Verl.
W. Jontzen Bremen
Friedrich Portner Bremen/ Blumenthal

R. Schwarz, Berlin W35, Lützowstr. 68
Zweigniederl, Frankfurt (Main)-Hochst, Ludwigshafenerstr. 42
Behlert III
Brenner, Brehm u. Co.
Steinheim-Main
Illert & Ewald K.G.
Jungingen/Hohenz.
Stuttgart

Daucher-Verlag, Stuttgart z.Z. Jungingen/Hohenz.
Belserdr.
K. Haar.
Reise- und Verkehrsverlag, Jungingen/Hohenz.

RESTRICTED

The above notations show confusion concerning place, publisher, printer, sales office, cartographic shop, cartographer, author, and sponsor. It is evident, therefore, that the organizational and financial relationships of postwar firms are more complex than formerly and that numerous shifts in ownership and operations have taken place.

Analysis of the Maps

The 1,200 maps and map titles surveyed fell into the following groups:

<u>Type of Map</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
"Subject" Maps	48
Administrative and postal	30
Road	13
Railroad	1
Forest & miscellaneous	4
City Plans	21
General Maps	18
Smaller than 1:500,000	10
1:500,000 and larger	8
Topographic Maps	13

Probably about half of the maps covered by the survey are reprints of prewar or war maps with or without minor changes. The remaining half of the maps issued in the postwar period are either completely new, or are old maps with new data overprinted on them. Many of the maps in the second group, however, are not basically new but are new presentations or compilations of old data, most of which were available before 1945.

RESTRICTED

The cartographic quality of the maps varies greatly. Those produced by the large map-making establishments are generally superior to those made by small firms, many of which produce a few maps as a sideline. One factor that is common to most of the postwar maps and that lowers their cartographic quality is the poor paper on which the maps are printed.

A convenient way of checking on some of the new maps published in Germany is to scan the "Deutsche Nationalbibliographie," which is published weekly by the Deutsche Bucherei in Leipzig, or the "Bibliographie der Deutschen Bibliothek," Frankfurt am Main, which covers the western zones only (29 issues appeared in 1948).

Sources used:

Addressbuch des deutschen Buchhandels 1948

Deutsche Nationalbibliographie

Bibliographie der Deutschen Bibliothek

Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen (Numbers published in July and September 1948)

Berichten zur deutschen Landeskunde, December 1947

Manuscript copies of map bibliographies prepared by the Amt für Landeskunde, Landshut, Bavaria

German Hydrographic Institute, Annual Report No. 2, 1947, Hamburg, 1948

Minutes of meetings of the Multipartite Survey Committee, 1945-1947

Acquisitions List for Maps of Foreign Areas, CIA

Maps in the CIA Map Library

RESTRICTED

II. THE HUNGARIAN ATLAS OF CENTRAL EUROPE

Atlas of Central Europe; Institute of Political Sciences of the Count Paul Teleki Research Institute; Budapest and Balatonfüred; 1945; text in English, maps in Hungarian with English overlays and legends; CIA Call No. F 300. Most of the maps at 1:6,000,000.

This atlas, which has recently been received in the United States, gives a survey of the physical, cultural, economic, and historical geography of Central Europe. Although the atlas is of considerable value, it also has many deficiencies and because of Hungarian bias must be used with caution.

The preparation of the atlas was begun during the 1930's but work was interrupted during the war. In 1945, the materials that could be salvaged were published in the present reduced form. The assembling was not carefully done and the data were ten or more years old when published. The sources used were chiefly censuses of about 1930 and government statistics averaged for several years between 1925 and 1935. Most of the maps cover Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, most of Austria, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria, and parts of Germany, Poland, USSR, Italy, and Albania.

Neither the maps nor the texts are effectively presented. The maps are poorly made. The color plates are not well registered, and some of the legends are incomplete, not clear, or in error. The distribution maps, however, are particularly useful because data for all countries covered are presented by small administrative units. The accompanying texts are difficult to read but most parts contain useful supplementary material including statistical tables and bibliographies of official government statistics. Apparently much of the original Hungarian text was wordy and many parts have been poorly translated.

- 10 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

The value of the atlas varies from section to section with changes of authorship. The study of agriculture, which makes up one-fourth of the atlas, is good in quality and detail. The text on mining is more thorough and factual than most texts, but the maps on mining are especially poor. The section on heavy industry is poor in both material and presentation. The text consists mainly of out-dated statistics and is little more informative than the opening paragraph that reads: "The data for Czechoslovakia ought to be examined by provinces, too." A wide variety of maps cover many phases of physical geography, but none in substantial detail. Even the presentation of climate, which takes up half the section, is overly generalized. The other maps show the location, structure, geology, relief, river systems, forests, and soils of Central Europe. Several sections deal with the peoples and show distributions of population densities, nationalities, religions, occupations, illiteracy, and birth and death rates.

The final sections give the general patterns of transportation, communications (radio stations, only), foreign trade, and boundaries. The study of boundaries emphasizes the undercurrent bias of the atlas -- that Hungary's boundaries were ideal during the period of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

- 11 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

III. POSTWAR POPULATION MAP OF FRANCE

Densité de la Population at the scale of 1:1,400,000 is a new population map of France that was published by the Institut Géographique National (IGN) in 1948 (CIA Call No. 49089). The map is based on the 1946 census and is easy to read; the colors are distinct and the population data official. Because the map is one of a series published by the IGN on the same base and at the same scale, the population data can readily be compared with data on the other maps, such as geographic regions or vegetation.

Density of population per square kilometer is plotted by cantons according to five categories up to 100 and one over 100. Three colored plates, used separately and in combination, show these six categories by over-all patterns. Large urban and industrial agglomerations -- nowhere statistically defined -- are overprinted as irregular areas of solid color, and two dot symbols denote cities of 30,000 to 50,000 inhabitants and cities of 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.

The black-line base gives the revised international boundary, incorporating the recent changes along the Italian frontier. Internal administrative divisions through the third order (département, arrondissement, and canton), are shown with their appropriate administrative seats. For the newly acquired Tenda area, canton boundaries and population information are lacking.

The detailed administrative information on the base -- which is not explained in the legend -- may cause some confusion in interpreting the population data. The basic administrative boundaries are clear but the type sizes and symbols

- 12 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

used for cities are definitely confusing. The cities on the base are classified by administrative function, which in many cases has little relation to size. The population overprint clarifies the picture for a few towns where one of the two dot symbols are overprinted. Most cities, however, are covered by the areal symbol for "large urban and industrial agglomerations" and no statistical indication is given of the population of the individual cities within an agglomeration. For example, Roubaix (over 100,000 population) is shown by the small type and small symbol used for the seat of a canton, whereas Arras (30,000 to 50,000 population) is shown by the large type and large symbol for the seat of a département. Both cities lie within "large urban and industrial agglomerations." Consequently, the visual impression gained from the black-line base is almost certain to be wrong as far as the relative sizes of the two cities are concerned.

If the limitations mentioned above are recognized and due allowance made for them, Densité de la Population will be a valuable addition to the current map information on France.

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

IV. BRIEF NOTICES

A. New Spelling of Bulgarian Place Names

In 1945, the Bulgarian government instituted a new orthography for the Bulgarian language that altered the spelling of a large number of place names. The new orthography recognized the dialectal differences between the eastern and western parts of the country¹ and the new spellings were made to correspond with local pronunciation.

Because of the political situation in Bulgaria, only two or three maps carrying the new spellings are available in this country. One of these is:

Karta na Bŭlgariya; 1:1,000,000; Dŭrzhavicheski Geograficheski Institut (National Geographic Institute); 1946; in Bulgarian, grid and coordinates; available in the Library of Congress, uncataloged.

Examples of a few of the changes are given below:

<u>Old form or forms</u>	<u>New form²</u>
Plyeven	Pleven
Lyeskovets, Leskovets	Lyaskovets
Kazanlik	Kazanlŭk
Trnovo, Turnovo	Tŭrnovo
Iskr, Isker	Iskŭr
Akhŭ-Chele, Akhe-Chele	Akhu-Chele

B. New Capital of Montenegro

Despite a previous statement to the contrary appearing in Map Research Bulletin No. 3, December 1948, p.1, it has

1. For the linguistic divisions of Bulgaria see Karta na Bŭlgarskata Ezikova Oblast (Map of Bulgarian Linguistic Regions); no scale or coordinates; in Mladenov, Stefan, "Gramatika na Bŭlgarskiya Ezik," Sofiya, 1939; CIA Call No. 31406.
2. Transliteration according to the United States Board on Geographic Names.

RESTRICTED

been definitely established that the capital of Crna Gora (Montenegro) has been transferred from Cetinje to Titograd (Podgorica). Cetinje (pop. 9100), which lies in a high, rocky basin, was capital of Crna Gora for more than four centuries. The main reasons for keeping it the capital in the past (inaccessibility and defensibility against the Turks) do not recommend it as a modern capital. Titograd (pop. 12,200), on the other hand, lies near the center of a fairly large plain and is the focal point of a number of routes, including a new railroad which links it with the rest of the Yugoslav rail system.

C. Administrative Divisions Map of Greece

The CIA map of Greece at 1:1,250,000 (CIA 10795) published March 1948 was revised in March 1949 in order to incorporate the new internal administrative boundaries of Greece reported in Map Research Bulletin No. 2, December 1948, p. 11. The revision also includes a reduction in scale to 1:1,400,000 and an attempt to soften the colors of the original. The Revision of CIA 10795 is the best available for showing the new internal boundaries.

D. New Administrative Divisions of Yugoslavia

At the end of May 1948, the Yugoslav parliament approved a law that establishes a system of "people's committees" with governmental executive functions in each of 23 oblasti (regions) into which the country had been divided. The oblast is an administrative division intermediate in size between the republika (republic) and the srez or kotar (county).

The Yugoslav constitution of 1946 had called for the establishment of oblasti (see Map Research Bulletin, No. 3,

RESTRICTED

December 1948, p.2), but none was created until this year. During the interval from 1946 through 1948, the srez or kotar authorities were responsible to the governments of the six republike, which in turn were responsible to the federal government in Beograd. With the creation of the 23 oblasti, it would seem that the republike governments have been by-passed, since the oblast governments will now report directly to Beograd.

A fuller description of the new administrative set up will appear in a forthcoming issue of the Map Research Bulletin.

- 16 -

RESTRICTED



Approved For Release 1999/09/26 : CIA-RDP79-01005A000100090001-5

RESTRICTED

Approved For Release 1999/09/26 : CIA-RDP79-01005A000100090001-5